

The Ashland Union.

J. W. FORD,
J. E. NELSON, Editors.
J. M. LANDIN.

Ashland, February 15, 1865.

NEWS ITEMS.

Quite a severe engagement took place on the 6th inst., between the 4th corps and the enemy west of Hatcher's run, the result of which was not favorable to us, as far as position is concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground they gained.

No news was received at the War Department from South Carolina. It was currently reported, however, that Sherman's army had made a lodgement on the railroad between Branchville and Augusta.

Col. Baker, of the Government detective service, has been arrested in the vicinity of New York and sent to Old Capitol prison, 27. bounty brokers and others, who have, for 18 months, been engaged in defrauding the Government, by enlisting men and aiding them in deserting. Several of these malefactors have made fortunes of from \$50,000 to \$200,000. They were all "loyal" Abolitionists, of course.

A Nashville correspondent says two corps of Hood's, Cheatham's and Lee's divisions, have been sent to South Carolina.

Governor Bramlette, in a message to the Legislature relative to the proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, yields to the amendment, but thinks the National Government should pay Kentucky thirty-four million dollars, the estimated value of her slaves in 1864, as a consideration for Kentucky's assent thereto.

The New York Times' Washington special says the President has a message on the late interview prepared, embracing the letter from Mr. Davis to Abe Lincoln, a letter from Abe Lincoln to Blair, and other documents. Publication of the message will dispel any idea of a probable change on this interview.

The World's special says this message will show that most of the statements concerning this interview have been false. The rebels never mentioned recognition. All they asked was an armistice pending negotiations, which was emphatically refused.

The Delaware Legislature rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution by a three fourths vote in the Senate, and a two thirds vote in the House.

Mr. Foote, Confederate Congressman, arrived in New York a few days ago, in charge of Major Newball. It is reported he is going to Fort Lafayette.

Gen. Hood arrived at Augusta, and made a speech to the people. General Beauregard also made a speech after Hood. He reviewed briefly his military career from the firing of the first gun to the present time, and he wanted them to know that he intended to fight to the bitter end, and if he failed he could pay a passage to some foreign country.

The Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette writes that paper that on being requested to become a candidate for Governor of Ohio, General Schenck declined, and announced a determination to compete with John Sherman for the Senatorship. Sherman and the hero of Vienna are both heavy dogs and we don't care a who is successful.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent states that arrangements have been made for a complete exchange of all soldiers, including colored troops. The transfer will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible till all are exchanged. The exchange will take place at Aiken's Landing, James river, and boats will run regularly between Annapolis and that place.

Richmond papers claim encouragement at the prospect of having new leaders. Lee, Johnson, Breckinridge and Trevelyan are the men for the crisis.

The activity of the armies of the North is set down as a guarantee of their weakness. A cotton famine in Europe is promised, which is to redound to the benefit of the South. The Sentinel says the loss of Wilmington will immediately carry the cotton question home to the nations of Europe.

"Droid," the famous Baltimore correspondent who has undertaken, from time to time, to give the proposed movements of rebels, in a late letter states that two blockade running vessels, from Nassau had arrived at Galveston, Texas, principally laden with rifles made in and shipped from England, and now that Wilmington is closed to foreign commerce Galveston will be used by the Confederates for that purpose. From the information he has been able to obtain, he ventures the opinion that the Confederate Government is either looking forward for a long war ahead, or that they intend to increase their present armaments very largely.

The draft has not been postponed.

Mr. Pendleton's Speech.

We print elsewhere in our paper to-day, and to the exclusion of other matter, the very able and eloquent speech of Hon. G. M. PENDLETON, on the question of amending the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in the States. To those who read it, and we hope none of our readers will fail to do so—no apology is necessary on account of the space it occupies. It is the speech of a great patriot and statesman who has no thought but for the welfare of his country and the preservation of the liberties of its citizens. Clear, logical and conclusive in argument, and sparkling with patriotic devotion to the institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of the government, every line trembles with the natural anxiety of the great statesman who sees the ship of State, with false pilots at the helm, rushing on to inevitable destruction. It is one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in Congress, though made under trying circumstances, and with frequent interruptions from those who could not sit still and listen to the truthful, burning words of the speaker. That speech will never be forgotten; but years hence, when the maddening passions which are now rending in twain our once happy country, shall have been appeased, no matter what the issue of the contest may be, it will be one of the brightest chapters in the history that will surely make the name of its author immortal.

A VERY LOYAL MAN.

We have a neighbor down street who some people say is "loyal," and a few declare that he may possibly be respectable. We are not going to discuss the question of possible respectability, but we refer to an instance of his loyalty. Although that loyalty was abundantly exemplified by the stealing arrangements that fairly earned him the sobriquet of "BOUNTY JEFF," and that justly called down upon him the anathemas of both the soldiers and editors that he swindled, his extreme loyalty has still another means of exercising itself. JEFF is hale and hearty; weighs about two hundred. He eats so much beef that some of the boys who have not the fear of the "thunder of the Times" in their hearts, call him "Beef bound." And still another class of individuals who are not over-powered by the majesty of his countenance and the avowed weight of his dirty presence, in view of his extreme care of both his purse and his carcass, call him "Jeff, the Jew." These last mentioned noble qualities of Jeff, with his extreme loyalty, urged him to make an attempt to be exempted from the draft. It was not by paying money. Any fool that knows Jeff would know that. He went to the Provost Marshal's office. He said he was not capable of doing military duty; cause, spavin, ring-bone, obesity, loyalty, nigger on the brain, wind-broken, and all the other ills that Abolition loyalists are heir to. The Marshal could see all these ills, but, under his instructions, they were not sufficient. Jeff then claimed to be forty-five years and two days old. It can be proved he is but forty one. But the Provost, fearful there might be a small mistake on age, adjourned the hearing of the case for further evidence.

The eagerness of the Lincoln party to abrogate the Constitution may be accounted for by the following, which appeared in the New York Herald's correspondence from Washington, January 7th:—

"It is understood that assurances have been given that if this amendment should be adopted here, all excuse for the recognition of the rebel confederacy will be removed."

That is to say, if we do as they wish us to, the monarchies of Europe will let us alone! Magnanimous offer! If our revolutionary forefathers had been one half as accommodating, George Washington had never been a rebel, we would yet be living under the rule of Great Britain! But it is not positively humiliating, when an Administration pretending to represent the great American people as well as republican ideas, stands up in lead, waiting to receive the orders of the dictatorial monarchies of Europe? Shades of '76, where are you?

TAXES.

All the means that can be devised by the ingenuity of Abolitionists are being brought to bear in the Ohio Legislature to increase the already burdensome and unparalleled taxes under which the people are suffering. There are attempts being made, and it is probable they will succeed, to adopt the bounty laws which have been proposed, giving townships the power to increase, by vast sums, the local taxes of the State, which are already frightful in their amount. When people vote for Abolitionists they must expect to suffer and tolerate their practice. We have no word of sympathy to bestow on those who voted for what they are getting. When you vote for the last man and the last dollar, you must expect to furnish them without a whimper.

"Short How Soon Curried."

COWLEY, the fanatical and brainless editor of the Cleveland Leader, the Administration organ of Cleveland, in his paper of Saturday last, devotes a half column to abuse of us. We have no inclination to engage in a controversy with the stammering editor of that filthy sheet, and would only say to him, as Uncle Tom said to the fly, "Go, poor devil, the world is large enough for thee and me."

SPIRIT OF '76.

Since the negotiations for Peace have been unsuccessful, the people of the South, highly indignant at the terms of peace proposed by Mr. Lincoln, have renewed their vows and entered into the contest with that spirit and energy that animated our patriotic sires in their avowed struggle for Independence. There was a time when the South could have been brought back into the Union by conciliation and compromise. That time, we believe, has gone. Ten millions of people—brave and free—AMERICANS—thoroughly imbued with the spirit of independence, will never bow to the behests of an Abolition despot.

The war, in reality, has just commenced. The Southern people are more determined than they were four years ago, and at a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Confederate Capital, a short time since, they resolved to establish their independence, or sacrifice all in the attempt. And yet the Northern people are lulled to sleep by the siren song of peace, while there is no probability of the war ending, as long as the people, drunk with blood and fanaticism, continue to replenish the slaughter houses of LINCOLN & Co. How long, oh, how long will the people go blindly on to their own destruction?

The Abolition Amendment.

In order that the Abolition Amendment to the Constitution may become valid, it is necessary, according to a provision of the Constitution, that it be ratified by the Legislature of two-thirds of the States. The Abolitionists have never admitted that the Southern States are absolved from their connection with the Union; consequently there are thirty-six States to act on the amendment, of which twenty-four will be requisite to secure its adoption. It is probable that twenty-two, including the illegitimate State of West Virginia, will vote for it. Those are not enough of what has heretofore been known as the Northern States, to pass the amendment, even if Maryland and Missouri are included. By a recent act of Congress, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana are prohibited from being represented in the Electoral College; consequently they are not entitled to vote on the Amendment. If any of the States refuse or neglect to act on the measure, it is equivalent to voting against it. There is a probability that it may not be ratified by the requisite number of States; but the Abolitionists in that case, would let the measure lay until enough of Abolition States have been admitted to secure its ratification, as the measure stands for ratification in all time to come, unless Congress reconsiders its action.

ENLIST!

Last fall the Abolitionists voted for LINCOLN and the prosecution of the war. Now he calls upon them to fill the depleted ranks of his army. They assured him, by their votes, that they would see that he got through with the "before breakfast job," which he has had upon his hands for nearly four years. His cause is tottering. This is a very opportune time to fulfill their promises. Ye Loyal Leaguers, enlist at once, or we will consider you cowardly, hypocritical sneaks.

OUR PROSPECTS.

Our people are sleeping while there is accumulating on their shoulders a national debt that will one day be long upon their eyes to the tune of five thousand millions. According to the best information that can be had on the subject, it will amount to three thousand millions on the first of July next. Besides this amount there will come up for liquidation and settlement, claims against the government amounting to nearly as much more. If only one half of these claims are allowed, they will swell the amount of our national debt to four thousand five hundred millions of dollars on the first of July, 1865. You can add to this the interest on the public debt and at least two hundred millions to support the government in time of peace. These figures will claim the attention of the people when the "publicans" come knocking at the doors. You must add to the above, State and County taxes, besides a huge pension list to arrive at the reality.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, has come to the conclusion that the last call for men has not yet been made. This is very clear, if the only road to Peace is through War. Pleasant to think about, isn't it?

DR. WHITING, W. A. ROLLER, H. HOWARD, Ashland, W. Wooster.

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Manufacturers of
Balls, Ohio Reapers and Mowers,
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Russell's Patent Hay Elevator,
The Celebrated Ashland Glove-Hulling
Machines, and other Agricultural Im-
plements.

20,000!

Fully Twenty Thousand of Ball's Ohio Reaper and Mowers will be made in the United States for 1865, and a large part of them are already engaged.

In presenting our claims to the public we feel confident our facilities (which are being rapidly completed) for manufacturing machines are unsurpassed by any other establishment in this section of the country. We congratulate our Mr. Whiting for the great and universal success of his machine (the first) in the manufacture of

Ball's Ohio Reaper and Mower.
Mr. Whiting's manufactured last season, double the number of machines usually completed by any other party the first season, yet

NOT ONE HAS BEEN RETURNED or complained of, but, in the contrary, who have used our machines give abundant evidence of their

Great Durability and Superiority over all others. Last season our orders were largely in excess of our ability to supply. The many inquiries we are receiving from home and abroad, and the general interest which seems to be entertained in favor of our Machines causes us to fear we shall fall short of the number required, and are desirous of furnishing Ashland and adjoining counties first (as the convenience repairs are great to those purchasing machines in this vicinity) they would suggest those contemplating the purchase of a machine to send us their orders immediately. We invite special attention to our

STEEL TOOTH HAY RAKE!
No Farmer can profitably do without it. We warrant entire satisfaction in all cases.

Russell's Patent Hay Elevators are admitted to be the best now in use. All Other Agricultural Implements heretofore manufactured, and sold at this establishment will be supplied to the Farmers of this and adjoining counties

AT AS LOW RATES as can be furnished elsewhere. Farmers, we have been at an immense expense in erecting our works in your midst, which we trust will prove a mutual interest to you and us.

PATRONIZE HOME.
Come and see us when in town, encourage us with your smiles, exhibit liberality in patronage, and you will go home feeling happy to learn that we are devoting unceasing attention to your interests.

WHITING, ROLLER & CO.
February 1—19/54/5

NOTICE
N. O. H. is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Stephen C. Ashland of Ashland county, deceased.

J. C. BOLLES.
February 1, 1865—2/3/4

1865. 1865.
Prospectus
OF
"THE ASHLAND UNION"

A WEEKLY DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, THE DISSEMINATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, AND THE RESTORATION OF LIBERTY, PEACE, AND UNION IN OUR COUNTRY.

In Politics, the UNION is, in Way as in Peace, for the COUNTRY, see the CONSTITUTION, and for the UNION of EQUAL STATES, with equal privilege, and with equal and exact justice to all limitations.

We are for the OLD FLAG, with no star erased, and for the OLD UNION, and the OLD CONSTITUTION, in spirit, letter and purpose.

We owe it to the memory of our Fathers, to the hopes of the rising generation, to the future of our country, and to the best interests of mankind, to urge a change of the Policy, which is drifting us further and further from the landmarks of our patriotic forefathers.

The UNION will be devoted to bringing about this change; and hence the Publishers invite support and encouragement from all those who wish a good newspaper and sound Constitutional Journal. Let each school district and township in the county aid the circulation of the OFFICIAL ORGANS of the Country, and see who can send the most new subscribers.

Each number will contain a full use of the MILITARY and POLITICAL NEWS of the week; the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC and MARKET REPORTS, and a carefully prepared collection of LITERARY reading for the HOME and FAMILY.

Our terms are somewhat increased, in proportion to the increased cost of paper, labor, and everything else used in publishing a newspaper.

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MORSE, NELSON & LANDIN, Publishers.

NOTICE
N. O. H. is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Philip Fisher, Jr., deceased, late of Ashland County, Ohio.

PHILIP FISHER, Jr.
Administrator.

will remember that they met with no more indignant response than from the honorable, able, learned, and patriotic gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Thomas) who then had a seat upon the floor of this House.

The gentleman from Ohio took the instance of Florida. Florida, owned by the Federal Government as a Territory, brought up from a condition of infancy to that of maturity, is admitted into the Union. Shall we claim that Florida may not on the instant, by the passage of an ordinance of secession, separate herself from the Union and declare that her Union-loving citizens are traitors if they adhere to the Union? Does the gentleman forget that he does not strengthen his argument by citing the instance of a State made out of a territory which belonged to the Federal Government? When Florida became a State, she became a State with all of the powers and authorities, and all of the rights, all of the dignities, all the elements of sovereignty which Virginia herself had. Yet the gentleman declares that such a State, admitted into this compact by the act of the Federal Government and of the State itself, does not occupy the position of the original States, but that it is more than they—it is remitted by the act of secession for a condition of pupillage, and that its people—more than others—are obliged to obey the constitution—in whose amendment they have no vote—which three fourths of the States, States represented here, may impose upon them.

Mr. YEAMAN. Will the gentleman yield to me a moment?

Mr. PENDLETON. I will yield if I have the time. How much time have you?

The SPEAKER. Fifteen minutes.

Mr. PENDLETON. I will yield to the gentleman for a moment. He will see the necessity for being brief.

Mr. YEAMAN. If the Constitution is an original compact of government, as being binding only upon those who did ratify it, then I ask whether by ratification they did not give the amending power to three fourths of the States.

Mr. PENDLETON. I have been endeavoring for three quarters of an hour to answer that question.

Mr. YEAMAN. What number of States can amend the Constitution?

Mr. PENDLETON. In some particular where the power is granted, three fourths of the States can. In other particulars it cannot be done except by the consent of all the States bound by it.

Mr. YEAMAN. That brings me to the question I wish to ask the gentleman, and that is, to point out specifically where the power to amend the Constitution is to be found.

Mr. PENDLETON. The doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ashley), to which I have just referred, is as large in its operation, though I think hardly as logical or conclusive, as the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens). That gentleman is famous for his logic and his hammer power of logic.

He says that we are in a condition of war, and that war shoves all compacts, it deprives the citizens of seceding States of their rights under the Federal Government, and abolishes the Federal Government, and the people of the seceding States from its obligations imposed by the Constitution; and, therefore, he told us, and with an emphasis that we could all understand, that no State should be readmitted into the Union unless it came back covered by the Federal Government out of territory conquered by the sword.

Now, I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) to be careful how he asserted that doctrine too far. He would go upon the maxim that what is broken in one thing is broken in all. "Fractus in uno fractus in omnibus." Let him be careful lest he may find that it will dissolve the tie which binds these Southern States one to the other, and they be remitted to their original position of independence. Let him be careful, let him be careful, and the historian shall go back to discover where was the original fracture of the Constitution, he may find that it is at the door of those who are the people now in arms.

Mr. JENCKES. May I interrupt the gentleman to ask him a question?

Mr. PENDLETON. Certainly, if the gentleman will not consume too much of my limited time.

Mr. JENCKES. I understand the gentleman from Ohio to say that when the history of this time should be written that the sins of the cause of this rebellion might be laid to the doors of others than those who are now in arms against the Republic. I ask him in the presence of this House and of the American people, at whose door that sin should be laid, wherein that sin consists, and by whom it was committed? Let the gentleman place it on the records of the history of this country.

Mr. PENDLETON. I am not surprised that the gentleman is touched by what I have said upon this subject. It might be misinterpreted some what the exact force of the words I used. But there have been in the neighborhood of the gentleman, there have been within his own State or near it, there have been in the Southern States, within the true States, attempts constantly to infringe this Constitution, and that I believe, as I believe I stand here to-day.

Mr. JENCKES. Name the men.

Mr. PENDLETON. I could do so, but I do not say that the sin of this rebellion might be laid at the door of other people. I said to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) and if the gentleman from Rhode Island stands behind him he too may regard it—I said as I said, let him be careful how he pushed the doctrine that a compact of confederation may have been broken elsewhere than in the South.

Mr. JENCKES. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. PENDLETON. I must decline for the present. I should have concluded that I have to say out for these interruptions.

Mr. JENCKES. Just one more.

Mr. PENDLETON. Well, I will yield to the gentleman.

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Mr. PENDLETON. Well, I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I find in the Congressional Globe of 1860-61 a proposition, made, I think, by the committee of thirty-three to amend the Constitution by interposing this article:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

On looking over the years and says upon that amendment I find that the gentleman from Ohio voted for the amendment.

I wish to inquire of him, if in the winter of 1860 and 1861 it was necessary to amend the Constitution by putting into it an article, thereafter prohibiting such an amendment of the Constitution as would interfere with slavery, why it is that we cannot now adopt an amendment prohibiting slavery?

Mr. PENDLETON. The gentleman ought to know well the history of that period in which he was an actor, to ask me that question. He was, as I, a member of this House at that time, and he knows that charges were made upon the Republican party that they designed to do what their history has shown that they have done, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States, and that proposition of amendment was offered, I think, by a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) to test the good faith of the Republican party.

Several MEMBERS. Oh, no; you are mistaken.

Mr. PENDLETON. Was it not offered by Mr. Adams? Well, it was offered at all events to test the good faith of the Republican party.

[Here the hammer fell, the hour having expired.]

Mr. ASHLEY. I move that the gentleman have leave to proceed.

Mr. PENDLETON. I desire but five minutes more.

By unanimous consent the leave was granted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment? [Cries of "Oh no!"]

Mr. PENDLETON. Well, not if it is to press the point, which I have already answered.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I do not think the gentleman from Ohio has answered the point.

Mr. PENDLETON. Sir, I will hear the gentleman.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I understand that at that time the power to amend the Constitution so as to interfere with slavery was not denied. I find that the vote of the gentleman from Ohio for this amendment of the Constitution which should prohibit and prevent further amendment of it allowing us to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States was an admission by him of the power of Congress and of the people to so amend the Constitution. If it was not, why did he vote for the amendment?

Mr. PENDLETON. As I said before, the gentleman ought to know, if he does not know, that the power of amendment in this particular was not then admitted by anybody who agreed with me. Some gentlemen claimed it; quite a large body of men claimed it; but I will venture to say that he will not find in the debates that preceded the vote on that amendment the admission of any member who sat upon this side of the Chamber or of a dozen men who sat upon that side of the Chamber, that the power resided in three fourths of the States to make this amendment. They denied that the prohibition was necessary; but, admitting that there was no power, they did agree, inasmuch as it was not expressly stated in the Constitution, to vote for that amendment in order that in all future time it might be the subject of no question whatever.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Nobody at that time, I think, denied the power of Congress and the people to amend the Constitution in this regard.

Mr. PENDLETON. Upon that point we differ entirely. The gentleman sat here and so did I. We had our own views of public policy, as we have now. It may be that we understood differently the positions which various gentlemen and parties occupied at that time.

Mr. COX. I will simply say in answer to what has fallen from my colleague, that at the time those resolutions were pending this question of power was discussed, and for one, I held then as I hold to-day, that we had the power under this amendatory clause to reach slavery pro et con, and the only question is whether we shall use that power as then for the benefit of the country or abuse it as now it is sought to be abused.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. The gentleman is correct in regard to that, and, as I said before, nobody denied the power. The slaveholders upon the floor of Congress at that time themselves admitted the power, and were constantly charging that we intended to exercise that power. For the purpose of quieting their fears in that regard, the committee of thirty-three was raised, who reported this article, and it was passed through the House by the requisite two-thirds vote. It was done for the purpose of quieting the fears of the slaveholders who were then threatening to dissolve the Union because they charged us with the intention of interfering with slavery by an amendment of the Constitution, which they all admitted we had the power to do.

Mr. PENDLETON. I dissent entirely from the proposition of my colleague, as well as from that of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth). The gentleman and I differ about it. We cannot settle it, I say, and I am prepared to show by the debates that took place at that time, that the same claim was made then which I make to-day. It was because it was believed that that opinion was not assented to by the extreme gentlemen who had then come into the administration of the Government, that it was deemed necessary by themselves to put forth this declaration contradictory of the absence of power on the part of three fourths of the States.

But my colleague from Ohio (Mr. Ashley) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) and the gentleman

from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) differing on many particulars agree on this, that the power of this logic is such that no honest man can dissent from their conclusions, and that those who do not intend to vote with them for this amendment are actuated either by sympathy with slavery or by sympathy with the rebellion. Sir, I repeat with indignation the insinuation; I repeat it with that honest warmth which is consistent with the personal respect which those gentlemen know I feel personally for them. I say it is unworthy for them; that it is unworthy their high character, unworthy their position in this House. It is the art of the demagogue to ascribe unworthy motives to an act which may in itself be honest.

This Constitution demands the highest admiration of my intellect. It has received the profound homage of my heart. The oath which I have taken commands me to perform that duty which my intellect and my heart impose upon me; and I intend, through evil and through good report, through whatever storm of popular disfavor, to stand by it, as I understand it, even to the end. I love my whole country, South as well as North; and it is because I love it that no act of mine shall retard the restoration of peace or the reconstruction of that Union which made it all my country. I am a northern man; I have their prejudices; I love my section; I love its people; I love its institutions; I am jealous of its honor; and no act of mine shall stain the luster of the fame of its good faith. I am a citizen of Ohio. It is the home of my fathers, as it is the home of my children; and I will stand by this Constitution because I wish to preserve forever the rights and dignities of my State, and maintain forever the liberties of its citizens.

I am not influenced, therefore by any peculiar love for the people of the South; by any peculiar regard for their institutions. I stand unmoved by the considerations which have been addressed to us. It is nothing to me that gentlemen from slaveholding States approve this amendment; it is nothing to me that the tide of the popular sentiment runs in favor of it; it is nothing to me that we of the northern States who believe as I do stand alone, if alone we must stand. I intend to do my duty as I understand it, and I am prepared for the consequences they what they may.

But, Mr. Speaker, if I were influenced by the motives which gentlemen on the other side attribute to me, it would be easy for me to fall into the current of public opinion which is carrying them so rapidly away. It is because I am not that I occupy the position I do to-day.

The time is fast passing away when under the influence of your policy and your legislation the Southern States or people will have the least interest in your laws. Your legislation has turned to ashes the golden fruits of your military success. Your policy has verified the alleged causes of secession. Gentlemen must not be misled by the siren voices that come up to them from captured cities of the South. They woo you but to ruin. If you must understand them they will lead you as willing victims upon quicksands and rocks.

If you drive southern people by your military power to the last extremity, and surrender, as the majority of this House desire, emancipation of slaves, confiscation of property, destruction of local governments, destruction of State constitutions, division of territory—if that be your policy, they will liberate their slaves, they will arm their negroes, they will break down the only barrier that separates them from the sympathies of all Europe, and, aided by the moral force, if not the material power of Europe, they will establish their independence, and your Union President will sign the treaty of dissolution. And then, in exchange for free Maryland with her slaves enfranchised and her white citizens enslaved; in exchange for free Missouri with her slaves enfranchised and her white citizens decimated by the vengeance of the guerrillas, we will have given up this Union with all its benefits, and have subverted a form of government the fairest and freest, the most hopeful of blessings in the future, that God in His mercy ever vouchsafed to man.

THE DRAFT.

The time appointed for Mr. Lincoln's Lottery to take place, draweth nigh. The "loyal" of Ashland, who, last fall, shouted so lustily for the war, and denounced Democrats because they claimed, that, in the event of Lincoln's election, there would be a conscription every three or four months, and that the war would be carried on for years to come, are now convinced of the truth of our assertions, for nearly three months have elapsed when we are called upon to raise money to clear the township from the draft. There is no use raising money to fill our quota. It has not been long since we finished paying for one draft; and when this is over, we will be compelled to commence on another. If we had been drafted last fall the draft would be over, for we would be clear of the pending draft. So we conclude, as we were not drafted